

Judicial Districts in North Carolina

North Carolina Courts Commission

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Judicial Districts--NC Constitution, Art. IV

- "The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the state into a convenient number of superior court judicial districts.
- "The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the state into a convenient number of local court districts and shall prescribe where the district courts shall sit.
- The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the state into a convenient number of prosecutorial districts



History—Before Court Reform

- One superior court judge per district, 1868
- 1868—12 districts
- 1875—9 districts
- 1901—16 districts
- 1913—20 districts
- 1937—21 districts
- 1950—Constitutional amendment to allow more than one judge per district
- 1955—30 (2 judges in Mecklenburg and Guilford)



Judicial Districts, 1955-2015

- 1955--Thirty for superior court; in 1967, for all purposes
 - Six one-county districts, two seven-county districts
- **2015**
 - Superior Court--70 for elections, 50 for administration
 - District Court—44 for elections, 41 for administration
 - District Attorneys—44 for all purposes
 - 24 one-county S.Ct. districts; two seven-county Dist.
 Ct. and DA districts



Judicial Districts, 1960-2010

1960

- Largest--272,000 (Mecklenburg)
- Smallest--73,000 (1st, 6th, and 24th)
- Ratio--4/1
- Average size--151,871
- **2**010
 - Largest-969,000 (26th); 952,000 (10th)
 - Smallest—62,500 (9A); 60,500 (20A)
 - Ratio--16/1
 - Average size—222,000 (DA/District Court); 195,000 (Superior Court)



Districting Milestones

- 1950—allowing more than one judge per district
- 1955—thirty district plan adopted
- 1965—district court added to superior court districts
- 1969—prosecutorial districts added to superior court districts
- 1975—first district split (Gaston, Lincoln, Cleveland)—DA only
- 1977—district splits in Orange, Chatham and Alamance and applicable to all three levels



Milestones 1980-90's

- 1981, 1987, 1991—district split for Craven, Carteret, Pitt and Pamlico done in three separate stages
- 1987—redistricting for voting rights compliance; introduction of electoral districts and "sets of districts"
- 1987—one county moved from one district to another (Hoke from 12 to 16)
- 1989—dividing of district previously divided (19A— Cabarrus and Rowan into 19A—Cabarrus and 19C—Rowan)
- 1993—new district from parts of two existing districts (9A—Caswell and Person, from remaining districts 17A and 9)
- 1995—district court district divided into electoral districts only (9 and 9B---Franklin, Granville, Vance and Franklin)



Milestones—2000 to present

- 2001—existing sets of districts redrawn in Wake and Guilford
- 2001—residency requirement for district court candidates established (Johnston, Harnett and Lee)
- 2006—residency district for Union repealed, and in 2007, reinstated for a new district in that county
- 2011—superior court districts redrawn to comply with Blankenship v. Bartlett, one person, one vote NC Supreme Court decision
- 2013—reversal of district split for district court and DA only, Halifax, Bertie, Northhampton,, and Hertford)



Judicial Districts

- 32 districts have coterminous lines for all three functions (excluding sets of districts)
- Seven district court and district attorney districts comprise two superior court districts (Districts 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 25, 30)
- One superior court and district court district –
 16A—served by two prosecutors 16A and 16C
- Five districts have the same boundaries for the same purposes as in 1965 (1, 2, 23, 24, 28,)



County with most movement--Moore

- 1970—District 20 for all purposes
- 1987—District 20A for superior court, others in District 20
- 1995—Moved to District 19B for all purposes
- 1999—Sub-districts (19B1 and 19B2) established for superior court elections, each composed of part of Moore, Montgomery and Randolph
- 2003—Moved to new district 19D for superior court
- 2006—Moved to new district 19D for DA



Judicial Districts

- Districts have been split
- Divided and rearranged with parts of other districts to form new districts (9A, 16A)
- Portions of one district have been moved to other districts (Moore from 20 to 19B)
- Divided into subdistricts for electoral purposes only, within a county
- Divided into subdistricts for electoral purposes only, using parts of two or more counties



District Realignments

- To set up a new district (by subdividing a district into two new districts), the state must, at a minimum, have
 - a chief district court judge (by adding a new position or upgrading an existing judgeship)
 - support staff, GAL district administrator, chief court counselor, district Probation officer, etc
 - a senior resident superior court judge (ditto)
 - a district attorney (usually a completely new position) and required staff (administrative assistant)
- To consolidate districts, must do the reverse and eliminate one of each position

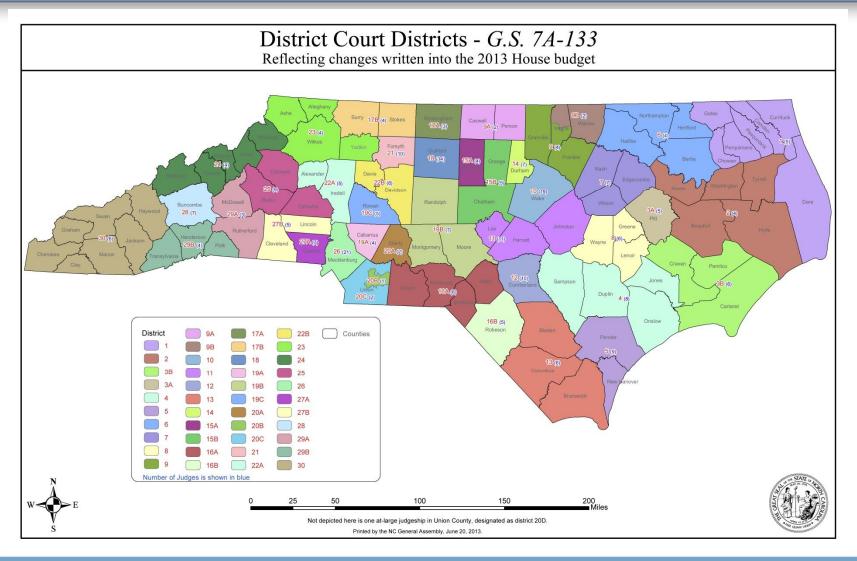


Factors

- Ways to add judicial resources
- Population
- Caseload
- Geography
- Desire for local influence
- Facilities
- Establish minority/majority districts



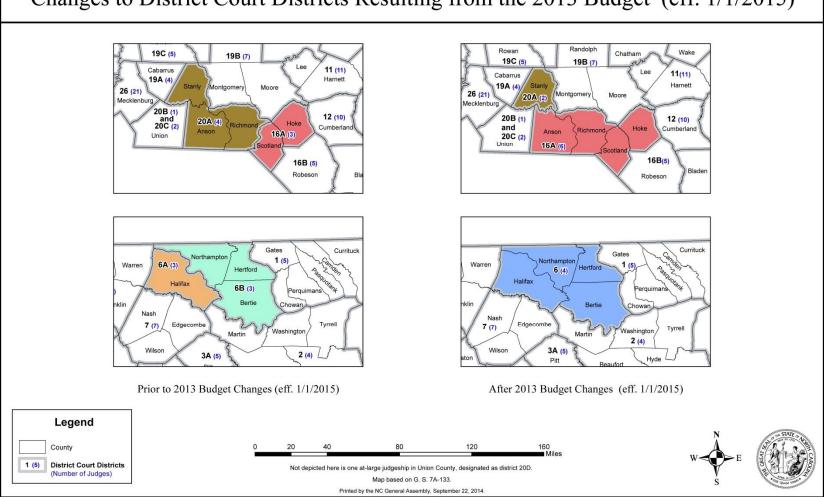
District Court Districts Effective January 1, 2015





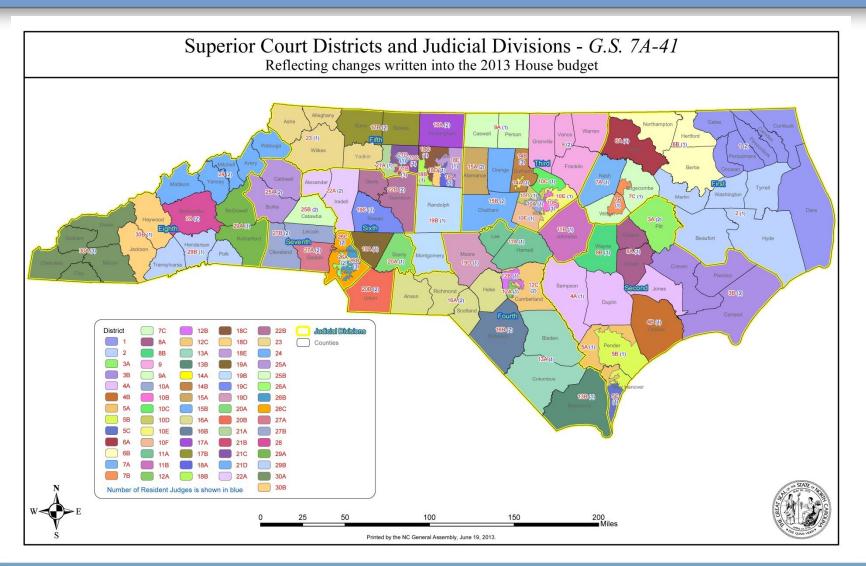
2013 Budget Changes to District Court Districts

Changes to District Court Districts Resulting from the 2013 Budget (eff. 1/1/2015)



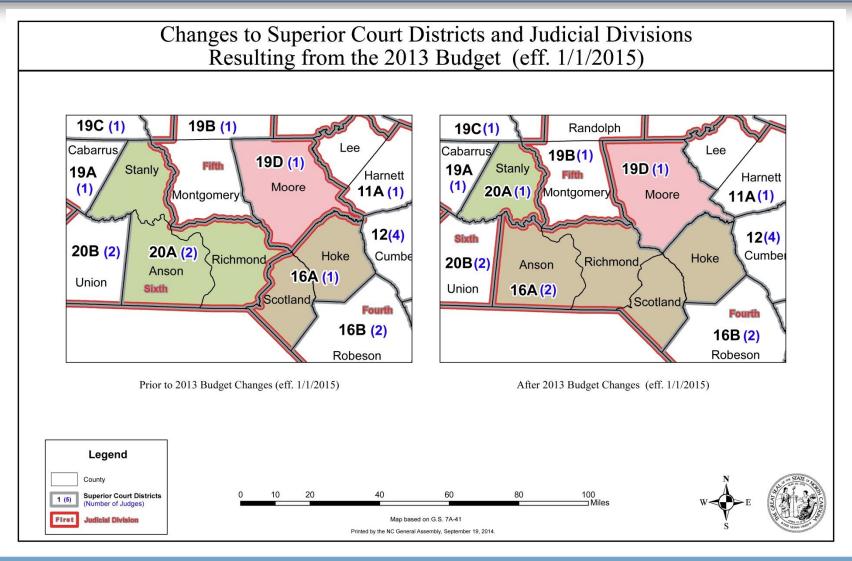


Superior Court Districts Effective 1-1-2-14



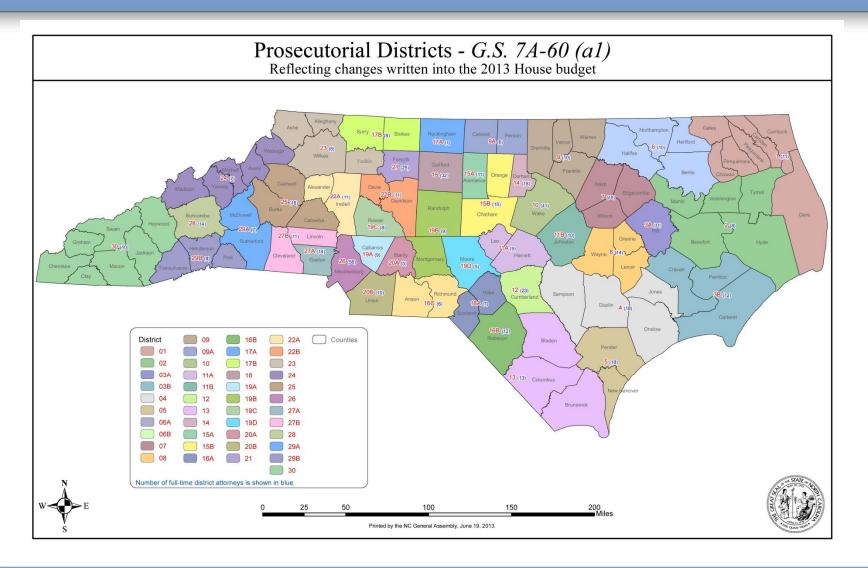


2013 Budget Changes to Superior Court Districts and Divisions





Prosecutorial Districts Effective 1-1-2015





2013 Budget Changes to Prosecutorial Districts

